

**METHOD FOR THE RECOGNITION OF TRANSLATING
GENETIC CODING SEQUENCES**

Computer-based methods are useful for screening a nucleic acid sequence for
5 efficient translation in a predetermined host. These methods involve providing a 3'-
end terminal ribosomal nucleic acid (rRNA) sequence, providing a substrate nucleic
acid sequence, and detecting the presence or absence of a three-base binding strength
(*i.e.*, binding energy) periodic cycle and/or phase between the ribosomal nucleic acid
sequence and the substrate nucleic acid sequence through the substrate nucleic acid
10 sequence. The presence of the three base periodic binding strength cycle and/or
correct phase through the substrate nucleic acid sequence indicates that the substrate
nucleic acid sequence is a candidate for efficient translation in the host.

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